Tumkur District.—Except Tiptur, all the other taluks had fairly good showers of rain during the week. The price of ragi has slightly gone up to Rs. 86 per cart. Demand for Burma rice is very little. Local rice is selling at 4¼ to 4½ seers at Tumkur and it is selling even cheaper at Sira, Maddagiri and Pavagada.

Kolar District.—The rainfall, though general throughout the district, has been small and inadequate. In some parts of the district the *Vaisakhi* paddy has been completely harvested.

Local rice is becoming available cheaper than Burma rice and the demand for Burma rice is consequently slack.

Hassan District.—There was some rain in parts of the district, but it was not sufficient.

The markets were fairly well supplied with food grains. Sugar-cane and *Kar* paddy are generally in a good condition, and the latter is being reaped in Arsikere Taluk. Young ragi has come up well. This and Mungar crops require more rain urgently.

The prices continue to be high.

The prospects of the season are generally good for the present. South-west Monsoon has not been very satisfactory till now and more rains are urgently wanted.

Kadur District.—Necessary food stuffs were available in all the markets in sufficient quantities to meet the local demand. There was however no change in their prices except at Koppa where ragi was sold at 8 to 8½ seers a rupee as against 8 seers a rupee in the previous week.

At Narasimharajapura, the rainfall is reported to be insufficient to push on the agricultural operations.

Shimoga District.—The food situation continues the same.

It is reported by the Amildar, Honnali Taluk, that some parts of the taluk received slight showers of rain, but more rain is wanted in that as well as in the taluks of Shimoga and Channagiri. The monsoon has started again though as yet feebly in the Malnad parts.

Chitaldrug District.—Except in Hosdurga and Davangere there was not much rain in the district, the prices of food grains are gradually going up.

If good rains are not received in the next week, the conditions may become bad.

General by Food Controller.—The Districts of Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur are reported to have received good showers of rain in general, Hoskote in Bangalore District and Tiptur in Tumkur District having been the only two unfortunate taluks that did not receive any rain. The other districts have received slight rainfall, but this does not seem to have been adequate enough for pushing on the showing operations. In the Chitaldrug District, it is reported that if good rains should not be received next week also, the conditions there may become bad.

The markets are reported to be generally well supplied. The prices of food grains, however, are reported to be gradually going up in almost all parts of the State. The price of ragi in Tumkur is reported to have gone up from Rs. 84 a cart-load to Rs. 86 and in the Bangalore City it went up to Rs. 90 per cart-load, Rs. 5 more than in the previous week. In the Kadur District, however, no change in the prices is noticed, while the price of ragi fell down slightly at Koppa.

The demand for Burma rice in the Kolar District is rather slack, but at the Gold Fields it is increasing. In the Bangalore City as well as in the Civil and Military Station also the demand for Burma whole rice and broken rice is on the increase.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Official Trustee, Madras.

ORDER NO. G. 20 (2)—CTS. 176-19-9, DATED THE 1ST JULY 1920.

Government direct that the accompanying copy of the revised notes on the Official Trustee's Office, Madras, be printed in the *Mysore Gazette*, both in English and in Kannada parts, for general information.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, MADRAS.

Notes on the powers and duties of the Official Trustee of Madras, with an appendix containing the Rules regulating his office.

INCONVENIENCE WHICH ARISE FROM THE APPOINTMENT OF PRIVATE TRUSTEE.

Many persons wish to create a trust—either in favour of relations; or as a marriage settlement; or in favour of a charity; or in favour of religious institutions; or in favour of education.

Companies sometimes find it necessary to appoint a trustee for holders of debentures.

A trustee is sometimes necessary for safeguarding the property of a commercial undertaking.

The property of a minor or of a lunatic sometimes has to be protected by being placed in trust.

In all such cases it is difficult to find suitable trustees.

Business men dislike the trouble and responsibility and risk.

The trust remains in the hands of the trustees entirely unsecured.

Even if men of integrity accept the trust in the first instance the time will come when they will have to hand it over to others and there is no guarantee that subsequent trustees will be reliable.

Under the general law a surviving trustee or even his legal representative may appoint a new trustee who may of course be an unsuitable or even an undesirable person.

A trustee may become intentionally dishonest and use the trust property and have no property of his own to replace it: or he may alienate or conceal his own property so that the persons entitled will get nothing.

A trustee may leave the province or leave India or die or become incapacitated or resign and another will then have to be found.

When a new trustee has to be appointed a deed transferring the trust property has to be prepared and executed and this entails expense which the estate has to bear.

A trustee who is in a sound financial position to-day may be involved in losses hereafter and the trust property may become mixed with his private property and be lost.

A trustee may innocently lose the trust property by unauthorized investments.

A trustee may neglect his trust and leave its management to others who take advantage of the confidence reposed in them.

By the conduct of the business throughout on a basis of rough and ready methods, the trust becomes exposed to all manner of legal risks and in many cases the Courts have no option but to pass a judgment against the trustees.

In the case of minors the trustee may not be supervised and may purposely fail to keep proper accounts so that when the minors attain their majority they will have no means of ascertaining what the trust property was and will be compelled to accept what the trustee chooses to give them.

In cases where breaches of trust have been committed, the persons entitled have to carry on costly litigation to recover the trust properties.

Even where no breaches of trust have been committed, trustees are not always ready to hand over the trust property without litigation.

In many such cases the persons entitled have no property except the trust funds and are unable to institute suits and so they lose the benefit of the trust.

In all such cases the trustees are in the more advantageous position as they have the trust funds and the documents and accounts prepared by themselves, whereas the persons entitled have to follow up possible defalcations by examining documents and accounts which they are not familiar with.

Where the trust provides for periodical payments for maintenance or other allowances, delays frequently occur which are most serious and distressing to the persons entitled.

These are illustrations of some of the inconveniences which arise from the appointment of private trustees, and many of these instances are based on cases which have actually come before Courts.

WHO IS THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE?

He is a public official appointed by Government. He is constituted partly to provide a safe and efficient agency whereby trusts may be carried out, and partly to relieve private persons from the duty of looking after and administering trust property, a duty which is often very irksome and responsible. The office of the Official Trustee of Madras is situated in the High Court Buildings, Madras. The Official Trustee will always be glad to grant interviews on the subject of either old or new trust estates and to give any advice or information in his power.

CONDITIONS ON WHICH THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE CAN ACT.

The Official Trustee may decline either absolutely or conditionally to accept any trust.

He may not accept any trust under any composition or scheme of arrangement for the benefit of creditors.

He may not accept a trust of any estate known or believed by him to be insolvent.

He shall not be liable to see to the proper performance or carrying out of the objects of a religious or charitable institution or to see to the proper management or carrying out of the business of a commercial undertaking.

He shall not administer the estate of a deceased person unless he is appointed *sole* executor or *sole* trustee under the will of such person.

The Official Trustee must always be the *sole* trustee.

In all other cases the Official Trustee may be appointed.

THE CONVENIENCE OF APPOINTING THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Trust moneys in the hands of the Official Trustee are secured by the revenues of the Government of India.

The office of Official Trustee is continuous and has a perpetual existence.

When once a trust has been accepted by the Official Trustee it will never be necessary to transfer the trust to another trustee and no other trustee need ever be appointed.

Moneys in the hands of the Official Trustee are invested in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act and when it is thought desirable to invest money on the mortgage of immovable property the sanction of the High Court is first obtained.

The accounts of the Official Trustee are accurately kept and are regularly audited by Government officials.

When the official Trustee takes charge of trust property, a careful inventory is made and will always be available for inspection by the persons entitled, and all receipts of capital and income are explicitly shown in the books of the office.

Any person entitled to trust money may inspect and have copies of the accounts and the report of the auditor relating to the trust. He can thus ascertain the exact nature and position of the trust property.

Subject to such information as may be legitimately given to the proper parties, the Official Trustee will observe strict secrecy in respect of every trust or estate in course of administration by him.

When the time comes for a person entitled to the trust fund to take possession of it, he may receive it on satisfying the Official Trustee as to his title, no suit being necessary.

Where the trust provides for periodical payments, these are regularly and punctually paid to the persons entitled.

If any question of difficulty arises in connexion with the trust, the Official Trustee is guided by the orders of the Court.

WHAT THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE CAN DO.

A person intending to create a trust may, with the consent of the Official Trustee and by means of an instrument creating the trust and vesting the trust property in the Official Trustee, appoint him trustee of such property. Upon such appointment the property subject to the trust vests in the Official Trustee and is held by him upon the trusts declared by the instrument referred to, which must be executed by the Official Trustee.

Thus, the Official Trustee may be appointed trustee for the debenture holders of a limited liability company, trustee of a settlement made upon marriage or one made for the benefit of the settler's wife and children or other persons. He may also be appointed to take charge of funds intended for charitable or religious purposes, provided he be not called upon to see to the application of the money.

The Official Trustee may administer the estate of a deceased person if, as pointed out above, he is expressly appointed *sole* executor of and *sole* trustee under the will of such person.

The Official Trustee may be appointed trustee under a will without having been appointed executor thereof. In this case the executor or administrator after notifying the contents of the will may transfer to the Official Trustee with his consent the property subject to the trust by means of an instrument in writing, which must be executed by the executor or administrator and by the Official Trustee and in which the consent of the latter must be recited.

Private trustees may appoint the Official Trustee to be trustee in their stead by an instrument in writing, which must be executed by them all and by the Official Trustee and in which the consent of the latter must be recited.

The interest of an incapacitated person (*i.e.*, a minor or lunatic) entitled to a gift, legacy or share of the assets of a deceased person may be transferred to the Official Trustee. The transfer may be effected by a donor, an executor, or administrator in the case of a legacy or share, or by any trustee of such gift, legacy or share.

This is also intended to relieve private persons from responsibility. It saves them from the necessity for applying to the Court for the appointment of a person to receive the gift, legacy or share which the incapacitated person is entitled to, and enables private executors or administrators to distribute and wind up the estate without having to retain assets in their hands for possibly a considerable time.

Any Court may appoint the Official Trustee trustee of property. This is sometimes done where disputes have arisen between trustees or between trustees and beneficiaries and the Court is of opinion that the trust funds should be administered by the Official Trustee.

FEES CHARGEABLE BY THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

The Official Trustee is remunerated by a commission according to the following scale on the capital moneys and on the capital value of all other properties and securities constituting the corpus of the trust received by him:—

	per cent.
On estates of a value not exceeding one lakh	2
On estates of a value exceeding one lakh and not exceeding two—	
On the first lakh	2
On the remainder	1½
On estates of a value exceeding two lakhs—	
On the first lakh	2
On the second lakh	1½
On the remainder	1

He also usually receives 1 per cent on all sums received by way of interest or dividends and 2½ per cent on all rents collected by him.

If, however, the Official Trustee is satisfied that his duties will be exceptionally simple or of an exceptional character, he may remit any part of the minimum fee.

And if he is satisfied that the income of any trust is not liable to serious fluctuations he may charge a fixed half-yearly fee in respect of the collection of income.

HOW TO PUT THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE IN MOTION.

Whoever wishes to create a trust may write to the Official Trustee direct. No special form is required but he may be addressed by ordinary letter such as the following:—

"To

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE,
Madras.

SIR,

I wish to create a trust worth Rs. (or in the case of immovable property with fixed income, consisting of such and such property) in the town of the income of which should be given to my daughter (or to any other person specified) for maintenance during her minority. On her attaining majority, the property shall be given to her and you shall cease to be the trustee thereof. Please instruct me as to what steps I should take in the matter.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed)

A trust may be created for manifold purposes and it is therefore not possible to have a common stereotyped form which would meet all cases. All that is really necessary is to state the value, purpose and period of the trust. There is no necessity to affix stamps to such letters as they are only applications setting the Official Trustee in motion.

After the application is received by the office of the Official Trustee, the applicant is furnished with information with regard to the terms and conditions under which the trust will be accepted. Then if the applicant is willing to create the trust, he is asked by the Official Trustee to send a draft deed to him for verification whether it is in order. The Official Trustee will see whether it is in order and then the deed will be executed.

It is only at this stage that the trust deed has to be stamped. The stamp varies according to the amount of the subject matter of the trust, but will not exceed fifteen rupees for declaring or ten rupees for revoking the trust—*vide* item 64 in Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act.

JURISDICTION.

The jurisdiction of the Official Trustee of Madras includes the Presidency of Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg, Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkottai, Banganapalle, Sandur, portions of Kalahandi State occupied by Raipur, Vizianagram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

APPENDIX.

Rules for the Office of the Official Trustee.

NOTE—The Act referred to in these rules is the Official Trustees Act (II of 1913).

Rule I.—(1) The Official Trustee shall charge by way of remuneration in respect of all trust properties transferred to or vested in him under the Act, a commission the minimum rate of which shall be as follows, that is to say,—

On all capital moneys and on the capital value of all other properties and securities of any kind whatsoever, constituting the corpus of the trust received by him; a commission according to the following scale:—

	Per cent.
On estates of a value not exceeding one lakh	2
On estates of a value exceeding one lakh and not exceeding two—	
On the first lakh	2
On the remainder	1½
On estates of a value exceeding two lakhs—	
On the first lakh	2
On the second lakh	1½
On the remainder	1

On all sums received by him by way of interest or dividends in respect of moneys invested, a commission of one per cent. On all rents collected by him, a commission of two and a half per cent.

Provided that as to trusts accepted by the Official Trustee prior to the 1st February 1920 the rate or rates of commission chargeable by him shall be the same as the rate or rates charged prior to the said date in respect of such trust estates.

(2) If in any case it appears to the Official Trustee that the circumstances of a trust are, or probably will be, such as to render his duties in relation thereto exceptionally simple or otherwise of an exceptional character justifying this course, he may remit any part of the prescribed minimum fee; but in every such case the reasons for so doing shall be recorded by him, and a report of such cases shall be submitted every half-year to the Government.

(3) When, in the opinion of the Official Trustee, the income of any trust is not liable to serious fluctuations, he may, from time to time, charge [in lieu of the commission other than commission on capital payable in pursuance of sub-rule (1) above], a fixed half-yearly fee of such amount as shall appear to him reasonable. A report of such cases shall be submitted every half-year to the Government.

Rule II.—(1) All fees and commission leviable under these rules except those chargeable to a trust under the charge of the Official Trustee shall be payable to him in advance by the person liable to pay the same.

(2) All fees and commissions collected by the Official Trustee under the provisions of these rules shall be paid by him on or before the 20th of the month following that in which they are realized, into the Bank of Madras, to the credit of the Government of India.

Provided that the Official Trustee may make refunds of fees and commission overcharged from the fees and commission collected by him under the provisions of these rules.

Rule III.—The Official Trustee shall keep the following registers, books of account, etc.:—

(1) A register of trusts in which shall be entered—

(*a*) a summary of all trusts vested in the Official Trustee on the 1st April 1914 and of all trusts which shall become vested in him thereafter, numbered with consecutive numbers;

(*b*) the date of each order of Court or deed of trust appointing the Official Trustee;

(*c*) a statement of the securities from time to time received and the disposal thereof;

(*d*) the names of the persons entitled to the income and capital of each estate;

(*e*) the rate of commission chargeable to each estate.

(2) A cash book showing in separate columns every receipt and payment through the office and every receipt and payment through the Bank of Madras, the dates of receipt and payment and the voucher numbers for each payment as well as the particular amount of all securities and cash to be balanced daily.

(3) A ledger which shall contain a separate account with each trust estate. The dates of receipts and payments, the amount of Government and other securities, and of the cash transactions shall appear in separate columns, and each account in the ledger shall be balanced twice every year, *viz.*, on the 30th of June and 31st of December.

(4) A register of all Government securities, bank shares and other securities deposited in the Bank of Madras showing the realization of interest and dividends half-yearly.

(5) A rent book in which shall be entered each house under the management of the Official Trustee, the name of the trust estate to which it belongs, the name of the tenant, the arrears of rent if any due, the amount due for the current month, the date of realization and the amount realized.

(6) A receipt book containing skeleton forms of receipts with counterfoils numbered consecutively in print. These forms shall be used for all receipts given for cash and Government and other securities.

(7) A commission book showing the receipts on account of commission and fees payable to the Official Trustee and payment thereout.

(8) A postal despatch book for letters sent through post.

(9) A letter delivery book for letters delivered by messenger.

(10) A register of letters received.

Rule IV.—(1) The Official Trustee shall, twice in every year, that is to say, on or before the first day of April and the first day of October, deliver to the Government a true schedule showing the gross amount of all sums of money and all bonds or other securities received or paid or delivered by him on account of each trust of which he is the trustee, and the balances during the half-year ending on the thirtieth day of June and thirty-first day of December next before the day of delivering such schedule and a true schedule of all trusts which shall have come to an end or of which the Official Trustee shall have ceased to be the trustee and the property subject to which shall have been paid or made over to the persons entitled to the same or to new trustees during the same period specifying the nature and amount or value of such property and the persons to whom the same has been paid or made over.

(2) The Official Trustee shall be entitled to the payment of a fee of Rs. 180 for the preparation of the half-yearly schedules under the last preceding rule.

Rule V.—(1) The accounts and schedules of the Official Trustee shall be audited every half-year and the Accountant-General shall from time to time appoint an auditor or auditors to examine the accounts of the Official Trustee.

(2) The auditor or auditors shall submit to Government together with the audit report a statement of the accounts in the forms specified below:—

(i) Abstract of cash and Government or other securities received and paid during the half-year.

(ii) Official Trustee's balance for the half-year.

(iii) Abstract of the Official Trustee's commission account for the half-year.

(iv) Statement of cash balances of Rs. 100 and upwards on the last day of the half-year with reasons for non-investment.

(3) The Accountant-General shall be entitled to a fee of Rs. 150 for every half-yearly audit.

(4) The costs and expenses of preparing the said schedules and accounts, and of every such audit and examination as aforesaid, shall be defrayed by all the trust estates to which such schedules or accounts relate in proportion to the amount of transactions in each of the said trust estates. This proportion shall be ascertained and settled by the auditor or auditors and shall be paid out of the said estates accordingly by the Official Trustee. Trusts whose income falls below Rs. 100 in the half-year will however be exempted from bearing any portion of the above charges.

Provided that mere conversion of securities into cash and *vice versa* or mere change of security shall not be deemed to be a transaction under this sub-rule.

(5) When a trust estate is about to be closed, the Official Trustee may call upon the auditor or auditors to ascertain and fix a definite sum to be retained by the Official Trustee to defray the costs and expenses referred to in sub-rule (4) *supra* in respect of the estate in question. The sum thus fixed by the auditor or auditors shall be treated as the proportion of the above charges to be contributed by the trust estate in question.

Rule VI.—(1) No person shall be entitled to inspect the books or accounts of the Official Trustee or the books, accounts or other documents belonging or relating to trusts vested in the Official Trustee without first satisfying the Official Trustee that he is a beneficiary under the trust, the relative books, accounts or other documents of which he desires to inspect.

(2) Every beneficiary desiring such inspection shall, at least one clear day before the day on which he desires inspection, apply in writing to the Official Trustee setting forth the following particulars:—

(*a*) His name and address.

(*b*) The name of the trust as to which inspection is desired.

(*c*) The nature of his interest in such trust.

(*d*) The day on which he desires inspection.

He shall also deposit with the application a minimum fee of Re. 1 which shall be refunded to the applicant in case inspection is not granted.

(3) The Official Trustee shall, after being satisfied as to the interest of the applicant in the trust or matter in question and also as to his *bona fides*, appoint an hour on the day named in the application for inspection by the applicant under such supervision as he thinks fit. If for any sufficient reason inspection cannot be granted on the day named by the applicant, the Official Trustee shall appoint some other hour and day convenient to the applicant.

(4) A fee calculated at the rate of Re. 1 for every half hour or fraction thereof shall be paid by the applicant in respect of every such inspection as relates to trust estates which have not been closed in the hands of the Official Trustee. The fee for such inspection in respect of closed trust estates shall be calculated at the rate of Rs. 2 for every half-hour or fraction thereof.

(5) No person shall be entitled to obtain copies of, or extracts from, the accounts of the Official Trustee or the books, accounts or other documents belonging or relating to trusts vested in the Official Trustee or copies of or extracts from the reports and certificates of the auditor unless he is a person who would be entitled to inspection under the preceding clauses of this rule.

(6) A fee calculated at the rate of As. 4 per folio of 72 words shall be levied in respect of every copy or extract granted; and if any such copy or extract is required to be certified by the Official Trustee as a true copy, an aditional fee of Re. 1 shall be levied.

Rule VII.—(1) Whenever, owing to doubts or disputes as to the person or persons beneficially entitled or for any other cause, there shall remain in the hands of the Official Trustee a cash balance of Rs. 100 belonging to any trust estate, he shall, without delay, in the absence of any directions in this respect in the deed or other declaration of trust, invest the same in Government securities or in any of the securities in which trustees are authorized to invest by the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (II of 1882), or any amendment thereof, save and except that no investment on mortage of immovable property shall be made by the Official Trustee without the previous sanction of the High Court.

(2) The Official Trustee shall procure that all Government and other securities which may be issued, delivered, or transferred to him on account of any trust estate, whether by endorsement or otherwise, shall be issued, delivered or transferred in his name of office.

(3) The Official Trustee shall not at any time retain in his keeping a larger sum in cash than Rs. 300. All sums received by him shall from time to time be lodged in the Bank of Madras to the credit of a separate and distinct account to be kept by him as Official Trustee with the said bank, and shall be drawn against when necessary in his name of office.

(4) All Government securities and bank, railway or other shares coming into the Official Trustee's charge shall forthwith be lodged by him in his name of office as Official Trustee in the Bank of Madras and be kept there for safe custody, except when it may be necessary for the Official Trustee to retain such securities or shares for a temporary purpose.

Rule VIII.—(1) Remittances to the India Office, London, of sums of money payable or belonging to persons resident in Europe or in other cases when such remittances are required, shall be made by purchasing bills of exchange payable in London on demand drawn by some one of such banks as the Governor in Council shall from time to time approve. Every approval of a bank or banks for the purpose of this rule shall be given by an order in writing signed by a Secretary to the Government of Madras and shall continue in force until revoked by a like order.

(2) In other cases, remittances shall be made in accordance with the directions of the payee, and in the absence of such directions by postal money order.

Rule IX.—(1) All moneys transferable to the credit of the Government of India under section 23 of the Act shall be paid to its credit into the Bank of Madras by the Official Trustee.

(2) Any person claiming payment of the same under the provisions of section 24, clause (1), of the Act, shall establish his claim to the satisfaction of Government.

Rule X.—The Official Trustee may accept any trust intended for the safeguarding and investment of the property of a religious institution or of a commercial undertaking or for the protection of the interets of the creditors of such institution or undertaking, provided that he shall not be liable to see to the proper performance or carrying out of the objects of such religious or charitable institution or to see to the proper management or carrying on of the business of such commercial undertaking.

Rule XI.—Notification of the contents of a will under section 9 of the Act shall be made by forwarding to the Official Trustee either the original will or the probate copy of the same.

Rule XII.—The Official Trustee may, after closing the accounts of any trusts in his hands, destroy any private papers, bills, receipts, memoranda and other similar documents of no value which he has received along with the trust and which are not claimed by the beneficiaries, or any other persons entitled thereto, within three months after such closing has taken place.

Rule XIII.—Without the sanction of Government the Official Trustee shall not enter upon any litigation in connexion with an estate in his charge the expenses of which are likely to exceed the assets of the estate already in his hands, unless he is properly and sufficiently indemnified against such expenses.

Explanation.—By 'proper and sufficient indemnity' is meant indemnity sufficient to cover all probable costs and consisting in the deposit of Government securities, cash or jewels to an amount to be determined by the Official Trustee.

Hindalahalli village changed to Kantarajapura.

READ—

Petition from the residents of Hindalahalli village, Sravanabelagola hobli, Channarayapatna taluk, Hassan District, praying that the name of their village may be changed to 'Kantarajapura.'

ORDER No. R. 14402-61—L. R. 440-19-2 DATED, BANGALORE, 30TH JUNE 1920.

Government are pleased to direct that the name of the village referred to be changed to 'Kantarajapura' as prayed for in the petition read above.

2. A notification will issue in the matter accordingly.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore.
The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Heads of other Departments.
PRESS TABLE.

Levying license fee on tupre leaves removed from forests.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 10940-50—Ft. 107-19-4, dated 19th March 1920, directing among other things the exclusion of tupre leaves from the minor forest produce contract and ordering that the system of issuing licenses to individuals for collection of the leaves be adopted tentatively for a period of two years.

2. Letter No. 209, dated 5th May 1920, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, recommending that a fee of Rs. 1-4-0 per cart-load and one anna per head load of tupre leaves may be levied and requesting that as the right of collecting the leaves has been sold in the Chitaldrug District for the years 1919-20 to 1921-22 and the lease amount already recovered, effect may be given to the Government Order after the expiry of the current leases.

ORDER No. R. 78-87—FT. 195-19-2, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD JULY 1920.

Government are pleased to direct that a license fee of half an anna per head-load, ten annas per cart-load of tupre leaves removed from forests be levied from the purchasers.

2. Separate orders will be passed in the matter of the issue of licenses in the Chitaldrug District. The Conservator of Forests is requested to expedite the report called for in this office letter No. R. 10890—Ft. 176-19-2, dated 18th March 1920.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

To—The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.